THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Perion Hovement Among the New York De mocracy-Speeches of Senator Wilson and Gen. Lane on the State of Parties The Douglas Convention to Forth Carolina,

ke.,

Meeting of the Douglas State Central Committee.

AFFOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE FOR THE PUSION OF ALL THE ELEMENTS OFFOSED TO LINCOLN. The Douglas State Central Committee have been in ses sion for the last two days at the St. Nicholas, for the the campaign. All the members were present.

The most important business transacted was the pass-

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with any political organization for the purpose of securing the co-operation of all who are opposed to the republican party.

nittee:—Berj. Wood, Wm. D. Kennedy and F. L. Laftin.
It is expected that the Breckinridge Central Commitre named gentlemen will confer with them

The Speech of Senator Wilson at

The Wigwam of the South Brooklyn republicans, in Court street, was crowded last evening, Senator Wilson, Massachusetts, having been announced to address the setting. There were a number of ladies present. At eight o'clock the President of the Ohn, Wm. F. Burleigh, aid that the Senator would arrive in a few moment cement which was received with loud applause This gentleman is the post of the party, and in the event of "Old Abe's" election will undoubtedly expect a 'post where his poetical powers will have free scope for their

was greeted with loud and protracted cheering.

Mr. Burnmen said he had the pleasure of introducing

the right worthy colleague of Charles Sumner, the Hon.
Henry Wilson, of Massachusotts.
The cheering was renewed, when the Senator rose to speak, and as soon as it subsided he proceeded to deliver a speech of two hours' and a half in length, having spoken till half past ten o'clock.

mee more summoned to perform a great constitutional duty-to elect a chief magistrate of the republic and to spon the tide it began its existence by the proclamation , Jefferson, Franklin and others believed that slavery was a social, moral and political evil, and that it would pass away under the influences of the institutions they founded. Where, he asked, stands the republic now spon the question of human slavery and human liberty in America? The 500,000 bondmen only tolerated amongst us in the Revolution, valued then at less than forty millions of dollars, had grown into more than four millions of dollars, had grown into more than four millions of dollars, and the owners of them ruled the fifteen slave States of the Union, abrogating in support of their rights the sacred rights of free speech, and of a free press, which the song they had sung told them was won by Washington, and was to be won again for them by Abraham Lincoln. (Loud cheers.) The speaker went on to show the aggressive nature of the slave power, alleging that it held James Buchanna in the hollow of its hand. Senstor Hunter in his speech the other day said that at the beginning of Mr. Van Buren's administration the sentiment of the North was unanimous for the principles of the Wilmot provise; that the sentiment of the South was, that slavery was a moral, social and political evil, to be supported not fin itself as right, but as a stern necessity. Mr. Hunter said they had changed at the South. "We now" says he, "believe negro slavery rights to be defended upon principle, and we have alies in the North who have accepted this doctrine." He (Mr. W.) supposed the most distinguished among them was Charles O'Conor. The Senator proceeded to speak of the position of the four candidates for the Presidency. Alfuding to Mr. Bell, he said, that the party who nominated him declined to accept the living immes of the country. What would his hearer think of a captain who, when asted if his ship was going to Liverpool or New Orleans, simply answered "I have a good ship, a good compass and a good crew" He inquired if Washington Hunt, Judge Duer or any of the leaders of the Bell party in the North, proclaimed the doctrines they avowed fifteen years ago, in common with the slavery was a social, moral and political evil, and that it

is bim let to raise a biash of antine upon his face. He passes from these parties to the ticket that believed that it always show the passes of the ticket with the passes of the control of the ticket with the constitution of the ticket with the constitution of the ticket with the constitution of the ticket was been until early and maintained the doctrine that every man who breathed God" air of walked His green earth should walk proud and erect, in the conscious dignity that he was a freeman. That ticket was headed by Abraham Lincoln—(renewed applayse)—was headed by The tip the conscious dignity that he was a freeman. That ticket was headed by Abraham Lincoln—(renewed applayse)—was headed by The tip the conscious lincoln was right, my friend, replied Mr. Wilson. Mr. Bell is running to allow brooks to sell himself—to allow Washington Hunt and gentlemen that had been "retired," as well as other neglected patriots, to make bargains for tied own sale. Breckinridge Hunting to defeat Douglas Nobody expected that Breckinridge would be elected fresident of the United states. He was running to defeat Douglas was running to defeat pengles, and Douglas was running—(A voice in the crowd promptly added, "After his mother," which was the occasion of great merriment.] You are right, continued the Senator; Douglas is running after his mother up and down the country, and he has now gone South. Douglas was running to get the coatrol of the democratic factions, in order to reorganize the democratic factions, in order to reorganize the democratic factions, in order to reorganize the democratic factions, and that was the only party that stood before the mation to day with the hope of electing the mext fresident of the United States. The supporters of the other candidates had no hope of electing them, but they were candidates had no hope of

length to define the republican faith, stating that his party recognized slavery as a mere local institution for which the people of a State that tolerated it were alone responsible. The republican party would say to those men that on the principles of liberty, of humanity and of a wise material policy, it would be better to let that institution pass away, "but," said he, "we leave it with them to stand if they can against the advancing current of a Christian and humane civilization, or to die, as die it will, by the disease of original sin." The republican party claimed that it had the constitutional right to keep the highting, withering footsteps of the bondmen off from every foot of the Territories of the United States. The speaker argued that free white laboring men could not work to advantage in the South, and said that Northern mechanics who went there were compelled to return home. He alluded to the speech of Senator Hammond, who called the Northern laborers the "mud silis" of society, and said that Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was the first man who rebuked him in that body for uttering such an offensive sentiment. Senator Wilson next proceeded to show the fidelity exhibited by the republican party in Congress enumerating the various measures advocated and adopted in the House of Representatives, all of which were rejected by the Senate. He dwelt with particular emphasis upon the white and the black slave codes of New Mexico. The white code gave permission to the employer to flog a white man or woman who worked for wages, and forbid the courts to entertain a prosecution against the employer for doing it. This measure was supported by democrats and strenuously opposed by republicans. What would the citizens of New York say if such a law were on their statute book?

A man in the audience propounded this question:—Did Douglas vote against the repeal of that lew?

Senator Wilson—Mr. Douglas was not present.

"Would he have voted against it?" inquired the Same individual.

A man in the audience propounded this question:—Did Doughas vote against the repeal of that law?
Senator Wilson—Mr. Doughas was not present.
"Would he have voted against it?" inquired the same individual.
Senator Wilson replied by saying that his principles would have led him to do so, and his followers voted against its repeal.

At this juncture of the Senator's speech, the First Ward Wide Awakes, from New York, and the Lincoln battalion of the Rocky Mountain Club entered the Wigam, and were greeted with cheers. Mr. Wilson remarked that that cheering spectacle was an evidence that the freemen of New York were rousing themselves to keep the Empire State where she was placed in 1856, when it gave John C. Fremont seventy-five thousand majority. The speaker continued to coumerate the benidecat measures instituted by the republicans, charging the democratic party as being hostile to the rights and interests of the free white laboring men, both North and South. He (Mr. Wilson) asked Douglas a few years ago what kind of a man Lincoln was, when he replied that he was a very honest man, that he (Douglas) had been in Congress sixteen years, and had never yet coped with any man superior to Abraham Lincoln in point of ability, and when the telegraphic despatch amouncing Lincoln's nomination was handed to Douglas in the Senate, he said, "We have got to do our best to defeat him." In the house of the President of Harvard College, at Cambridge, Douglas said that Lincoln was the first lawyer of his State, and was one of the best popular crators of the Union. In conclusion, Senator Wilson affirmed that New York was safe for Lincoln. It had been said by the supporters of Bell and Everett that there was doubt in reference to Massachusetts going for Lincoln. He informed his hearers that State would give 40,000 majority for Lincoln over all the factions, united or divided. He predicted that the whole vote of New England would be given to the republican candidates, Douglas had said that the republicans had the privilege of proclaim

General Joseph Lane in New York.

General Joseph Lane, the democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States, who is on a visit to this city, addressed the National Democratic Volunteers on Wednesday night, at their rooms in Broadway. General tane was waited upon by a committee of the Volunteers, at the Everett House, and from there proceeded as above mentioned. After the organization of the meeting he said:—National Democratic Volunteers, I thank you for your kind invitation to meet you, and for the cordial greeting with which you have received me. Had you convened a public meeting and called upon me for a speech, I should have besitated about accepting the invitation, for I am averse, considering the position I occupy, as a candidate for Vice Precident, to enter actively into the campaign. I may be permitted, however, on this occasion to make a few brief remarks, and a few only will be necessary after the cloquent addresses you have heard from your chairman, Pr. Biller, and from Mr. Daniels, Mr. Genet, and Mr. Lawrence. Gentlemen, we have been charged—John C. Breckinridge and I have been charged—the ticket which you feel proud to support has been charged—with secession, disunion, and even treason. The great party to which we all belong has been called a dismoion party, a secession party. Now, who with charged—John C. Breckinridge and I have been charged—with secession, disunion, and even treason. The great party to which we all belong has been called a disunion party, a secession party. Now, who with any common sense can believe that John C. Breckinridge, the high toned, gallant and chivalrous Breckinridge, the partiot and stateman, who loves the Union, and who has throughout his life fought so brayely for the Union and the constitution—who, I say, can believe that he is a disunionist or a secessionist? My friends, as well might it be said that a fond father desires the dismemberment and bitter condicts in hus family. One statement would be as reasonable as the other. No, Breckinridge is the best of Union men; and it is a gross libel to charge him with disunion sentiments or designs. No man would sconer lay down his life for the Union than the noble Breckinridge. It know him well, and I say what I know of him. And, as to myself, why, gentilemen, my whole life gives the lie to such a charge. No man loves this, I nion more than I do; and none would go farther or do more within the power of man to perpetuate it. But, my friends, if you would preceive the Union you must main ain the constitution for they are inseparable. If you would preceive the Cuon you must main ain the constitution for they are inseparable. If you would preceive the Cuon you must main ain the constitution for they are inseparable. If you would preceive the Cuon you must main ain the constitution for they are inseparable. If you would preceive the Cuon which the Cuon was made, and without which there would have been no confederation was formed, upon which the Cuon was made, and without which there would have been no confederation, but in full recognition of the original compact. As this you will see that Breckinridge and your humble servant are better Union men than those who make the loud charge of disunionism against us, because we are for maintaining the Union while our encountry with the Holm by supplied for the states, and the principles

Organization of the Republican State

ALBANY, August 30, 1860. Twenty out of twenty-four members were present. The Committee was organized by the appointment of Simeon Draper, Esq., of New York, Chairman; James Terwilliger, of Syracuse, Secretary, and G. C Davidson, of Albany, Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was ap-pointed:—Hen. Wm. H. Ferry, of Utica, and Hen. Geo. Opdyke, of New York, together with the Chairman, Sec-retary and Treasurer. Efficient measures were adopted for carrying on a vigorous campaign.

State Convention.

RALMON, August 50, 1860. The delegates to the Douglas Convention are holding a cancus in the State House. The State is largely represent-ed. Anticipations of a Douglas vote in the Electoral Col-

lege are becoming general.

A resolution has just been negatived, that in the event of Douglas not receiving the electoral vote of the State, the electors be instructed to give their vote to Douglas party will rule or ruin has been repudiated and repelled. The result will prove that, so far as the action of North Carolina goes, the Union will be preserved from the easgers which the South dreads in the event of the election of Lipcoln, by the good some of the people conics cing upon a Bell or lipcolns ticket. Breakingings is nowhere in this State.

A prediction, test atterned, that Douglas will receive the

The Connecticut Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met here this morn-ing, with a very full attendance from all parks of the State. chosen President, with Vice Presidents and Secretaries from every county. A warm discussion ensued upon the ended by a most exciting scene of unanimity and enthuiasm, all differences being reconciled at once.

After a tempest of cheers and rejoicings the Convention The Convention this afternoon unanimonely nominated

Hon. C. T. Cleaveland, of Hampton, and Hon. R. S. Baldwin, of New Haven, as Senatorial electors; and Samue Austin, of Enfield; Benjamin Douglas, of Middletown; Auof Bridgeport, as district electors. Resolutions endorsing the Chicago platform and candidates were adopted by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned.

Convention of the Connecticut National

HARTSOED, Conn., August 30, 1860. The Times of this evening publishes a call for a mass onvention of the national democracy, to meet at New Haven on the 12th of September, to nominate a Breckin-ridge and Lane electoral ticket. The call is signed by Convention for Connecticut.

New York Congressional Nomination. OGDENSETTRG, N. Y., August 30, 1860. The democrats of the Seventeenth district have nom nated Henry G. Foote, Esq., of Ogdensburg, for Congress.

Governor Letcher for Douglas.

GENTLEMEN-Your letter of the 20th inst., desiring to know the position I intend to take in the Presidential

know the position I intend to take in the Presidential contest, has been received, and I avail myself of the earliest moment to reply.

I have purposely avoided committing myself to the support of either Breckinridge or Douglas, in the hope that a compromise would be agreed upon by the two conventions recently held in our State that would be honorable and mutually satisfactory to both wings of the democratic party. All hope of an adjustment having now failed, I have no hesitation in declaring that my support will be given to Douglas and Johnson. The division that has occurred in the democratic party could have been, and, I think, ought to have been, avoided. There was no more necessity for a rupture in 1860 than there was in 1866. The division has, however, taken place. The breach is widening daily, and it is useless now to inquire into the causes which have produced these deplorable results. Such a discussion will not restore union and harmony, but will, of necessity, add to present embarrassments, and will only tead to make certain the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency, whose success all patriots must deplore. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the discussions which

a sectional candidate to the Presidency, which successive patriots must deplore. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the discussions which seem now unavoidable between the friends of Breckin-ridge and Douglas will be marked by prudence and moderation, and after this struggle has been ended, a spirit of conciliation and compromise will restore union and harmony in our party.

JOHN LETCHER,

Brooklyn City News.

four o'clock yesterday morning at the chemical factory of Messrs. Durkee & Co., in Sedgwick street, near Colum-bia. Mr. G. W. Durkee, a member of the firm and the bia. Mr. G. W. Durkee, a member of the firm and the engineer of the establishment, was on his way to the factory when he saw the fames issuing from a window in the upper story. He gave the alarm and soon the engines were on the spot, but with no avail, as the building was destroyed. The building was erected about two years ago by Mr. Charles Kelsey for the Messars. Durkee. The main building was three stories high, and composed of brick, with two wings, each of which were eighty feet deep and one story high. The frontage was sixty feet. The whole was fully insured the in Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, and the Messrs. Durkee were lieured against losses for \$2,500 in each of the following companies.—Standard, Fireman's Friend and Market of New York; and Fireman's Trust Company of Brooklyu.

Opening of the Trade with Japan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. NEW YORE, August 30, 1860.

I take the liberty of sending you a commercial letter the letter may be of interest to many of your readers who are turning their attention towards Japan. You are probably aware that I am the only party yet in New York who has a house in Japan. Messrs. Almand & Oo. are among the few merchants, not natives of Japan, who have their own storebouse and grounds. They have ample accommodations and facilities for taking care of the shipments made through me, and are prepared to render all possible assistance to the passengers who are to go out in my vessels from New York.

R. B. GALLAHER.

SOHN ALLMAND, JR. AND CO.'S MARRET REPORT.

KANAGAWA AND YOKARAMA, Japan, May 14, 1860.

Re the American ship Howard was have received and

prospect in trade generally in the Hong Kong market, but from Shanghae we have continued gloomy accounts of shipments then arriving.

Expects.—The improvement in business generally in hong Kong has manifested itself in our market, and in some instances higher prices have been paid for produce. The stocks of many descriptions of goods are scant, and the arrivals at market small. The sudden rise in freights may have the effect to check shipments considerably, and if so, we think many articles will be easier. For Shanghae there is but little business doing, and this, we think, will be the state of things for the next two or three months.

Evights—Since our last freights have continued to advance, on account of the demand of tonnage for China. The Explish and French governments are taking up ships at high rates to convey their troops to the north, and we look for firm rates for some time. The supply of tonnage in port is larger than has has been for the past mouth. For London direct, the Troas sailed a few days since. Preight on silk, 56.

Imports.—There has been some demand for cotton piece goods, and sales have been effected at fair prices.

Quotations are nominally the same as in our last. For Fan Francisco the barks Onward and Carrie Leland are loading, with tea, oil, &c., &c.

The Yancey-Seibels Difficulty in Mont-

The Yancey-Seibels Difficulty in Montgomery. Also.

A brief despatch announced the rencontre of R. C. Yancey and Colonel J. J. Seibels, editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation. The Advertiser of that city says:—

The facts are briefly these: Young Mr. Yancey met Colonel Seibels and and to him that he had grossly standered his father in the Confederation, that he came to respect the insuit offered to him, and that he warroed him to defend himself. Mr. Yancey then struck at Colonel Seibels repeatedly with an ordinary size cane, but the Colonel kept his large open umbrella in front so as to fend off, and pushed him forward, evading any hard blows, until the covering was knocked from the unbrella, and at lastice used the handle as quite an efficient weapon. A few blows, and a scoffle soused, and the parties were separated by "policeman. Both came off bruised, and Colonel Seibels ba. "dy and worsted by a severe cut across the eye and tempte. Our young friend, Yancey, although incomparably small." If han the bage Belgian giant, was but slightly hurt, and bor a himself gallantly in the fight. Whitsm L. Yancey, "after of the young man above named, followed with a c. "d. giving an account of the cause for the assault, and ct. "Ypicy that his son's antagonist was a liar and slanderer.

Mr. Selbels, in his own paper, the Confederation, replies as follows:—

The assumption, on Mr. Yancey's part, that i am not to be "treated as a gentleman," is the cheap resor, of a

mit was a liar and shanderer.

Mr. Seblela, in his own paper, the Confederation, replies as follows:

The assumption, on Mr. Yancey's part, that i am not to be "irreited as a genileman," is the cheap resort, of a coward, who seeks refuge from the responsibility "un." his that is a sale and the sale and

A Slaver Captured.

[From the Norfolk Heraid, August 29]
The brig Trilon, is charge of midshipman N. H. Farquhar, arrived here yesterday after a parsage of 41 days from Loando, West Coast of Africa. The Trilon was captured as a slaver, on the 16th of July, by the United States steamer Myetic, Lieut. Commanding Lelloy, off Black Foliat. She cleared from New Orleans in the beginning of March last, for Cuba. As soon as she made for the island, the American captain, with part of his crew, left her, and a Spanish captain and crew care on board and took their places. All her provisions, water casks, &c, were put on board of her at New Orleans. When captured she had no papers nor colors, having thrown them overboard. The Trilon was consigned to an agent on the ceast, and was to take the slaves that had been purchased from the brig Debicia, which was captured by the Constellation in December last. About \$1,100 in Spanish currency were found on board.

All the crew, with the exception of the supercargo and one man, were landed, at they own request, at Loando.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, FIVE O'CLOCK L. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE

LANDING OF THE GARIBALDIANS IN CALABRIA.

The Result of the Royal Conference at Toplitz.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool 15th and Queenstown 19th lost , arrived at this post bout half past thee o'clock this morning.

On the 36th inst, at half past five P. M., passed the wreck of a schooner on her beam-ends, both masts stan ! tog; the first part of her name, Francis C., being all the t could be made out. She bere from Shenecok light N by W. twelve miles distant. The news by the Africa is interesting.

THE TWO SICILIES.

FARO, August 13, 1800.

This morning the Castiglia attempted, but without suc ass, to capture a Neapolitan steamer. The Folmigante fred upon the Castiglia. Last night the Veloce disembarked one battation of

Guribaldian volunteers in Calabria. The Neapolitans kept up a brick fire during half an hour. Scalia a artillery has not yet left Sicily.

A Calabrian has been arrested here. He has confessed having received money from Count Aquila to assassinate

The Opinione publishes a despatch, dated Naples, August 16, stating that the news of Garibald's disembarks. tion in Calabria was unfounded. Up to the 11th instant only several inconsiderable disembarkations had taken place at different points.

Panus, Friday, August 17, 1860.

The Patric of this evening contains the following despatch, dated Naples, the 16th inst :- "Tranquility pre vails in the city. Garibaldi is still reconnoitering off the Neapolitan Limoral. Tranquility still prevails in Calabria and the Abruzzia."

SARDINIA.

The Constitutionnel publishes a letter from Turin, hear the Commissioner passioner a soler from turn, hearing the signature of M. Grandgulliot, commencing as follows—"ttaly is now entering the most critical and the
most decisive period of her regeneration; henceforth she
sakes on a single card either her ruin or her salvation. E.gaged as she is in the path upon which she has been t srown by the expedition of Garibaldi, Italy will, within or Austria will again reign, and this time from Messina to Tarin." The letter then details the course of past events, and states that the negotiations between Naples and Pie mont were unsuccessful, by reason of Garibaldi's refusal to arrest his course, and on account of ithe enthusiasm prevailing throughout Italy having paralysed the mea-sures which Piadmont might otherwise have taken to

aures which Pladmont might otherwise have taken to provent further complication.

A Parts correspondent of the Independence says:—Let tes from Turin state that M. Rattazzi's joining the Cavour cabinet has become doubtful indeed. The situation of the Sardinian ministry becomes so embarrassing that it probably finds great difficulty in recruiting its strength the nationalists of the expedition to Syria, but has relinquished the design, owing to the opposition of certain Powers. It will, therefore, only send some vesse's of war to protect the Italian flag.

torial sense. M. Bartini, instructed by M. Farini, has undertaken to make the lictator comprehend that any attempt at the present time against the Neapolitan provinces on the main land would be unjust mable, the people appearing, on the contrary, to accept the new institutions. It is in consequence of previous representation, the report goes, that Garibaldi has paused.

Le Nord states that nothing was signed at the interview at Toplitz Mbutthef engagements entered into were con sign d, at the solicitation of the Emperor of Austria, to a protocol drawn up since the meeting. The Prince Regent gether on the Eastern question, on the ground of the treaty of Paris: to prevent, especially, everything that affect the integrity of the (atoman empire, and to confer on this subject with the Cabinet of London.

In the home question of Germany, Austria has made ome important concentione, particularly in the military ques ion. She engages, moreover, to make no opposition to the 'iberal reforms identified with the Pressian policy in the internalishing of Bermany.

With regard to Italian affairs, the Prince of Prussia re

ance to the Austrian empire, but he declines all engage ments on this head as long as the Italian movement is restricted to the Italians themselves. If, on the other hand, a * reign Power tikes part in it, the Prince Regen undertakes to lend Austria the support of the Prussias

Lastly, the Prince Regent undertakes to employ all his good officer and personal influence with the Emperor Alexander to bring about a reconcillation between Rossia

THE HARVEST IN GREAT BRITAIN. The European Times of the 18th inst., says:-

cuch a state of things a the middle of August is almost un "condented. Still it would appear, from the state of the core markets, that his is exceptional, for the wount from the move routhers and western districts are comparatively invorable. As doubt the corn markst is considerably influenced by the arrivals which are daily coming in, but that we shall here to import largely can scarcely admit of a doubt.

LONDON, August 1: — Disappointment of the expectations of a change in the weather, and the threatening reditted cortingends on the Continent, have led to a further decline in the English funds to day. Consols for money opened at 92% to 3%, touched 92%, and closed at 92% exactly. For the account the last price was 92% to 90. Back stock left in at 250% to 252; reduced and new Three per Cents, 260%; rupee paper, 90% and 102; in dia Five per Cents, 26%; rupee paper, 90% and 102; in dia bends, 8s. to 4s. thecount; and Exchequer bills, 2s. to 5, premium.

dia benes. Se. to 4s. tracount; and exempler one, and se. premium.

In proportion as the weather affects our own funds, american securities how greater firmness, owing to the principal lines of railway.

In the discount market to day there was a full demand at the Bank minimum, and in the Stock Exchange attachman were in increased request.

PART MONEY MARKET.

PART, August 16—3:30 P. M.

PARSE, August 16—3:30 P. M. The Bourse has been heavy and haanmate Rentes closed at 67t Mc., or 15c, lower than on Tues

day.

RICHARDSON, SPECK AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, August 17, 1600
Cornox — The improvement noticed last week has made for their progress during he protect. The trade, specifics and exporters have all been free operators at gradually advancing priors unto Wednesday, when, on sales bearing 20 (500 bales, july 50 %), per ho on last week quotations of the ordinary and "middling" qualities wirestiment. Since them the daily sales have recorded to 10,000 halms, and it is discult post to obtain the extrements of the week. Scalabacks have been more inquired.

for, but holders being unwilling sellers at late prices, not much business has been done. Surats in fair demand, and white cottom have advanced \$4d, per lb. The quotations are...Middling Orleans, 61, per lb; do. Mobile, 5%d.;

tions are—Middling Orleans, 61. per ib; do. Mobile, 5% d.; do Uplands, 5% d.

Branertyrs,—In the early part of the week the weather was fine, but it has since become very unsettled, and to day it has rained heavily. The trade reles very firm for all articles. On Tuesday a large consumptive business was done in wheat, especially old French red, at a general advance of 2d. per contal; of eaty wheats, However, it was difficult to make sales at higher rates. Flour was firm, without much doing. Indian core more inquired for and rather dearer, 32s 6d. being made for mixed. At to day's market millers from the country attended in considerable numbers, and indisenced by the weather, bought wheat pretty freely at a further advance of 2t. to 3d per cental on best qualities, and about 2t. on eaty, new Baltimore red brought in retail 12s. 64., and white, 13s. per 100 lbs. Flour, 6d. to is, per barrel dear er, with sales to a fair extent. Indian corn in good de mand at La per quarter over previous rates. We quote; when the description of the life of the sales to a fair extent. Indian corn in good de mand at La per quarter over previous rates. We quote; the sales to a fair extent. Indian corn in good de mand at La per quarter over previous rates. We quote; white, 133, per 100 lbs. Four, 5d. to 1s. per barrel deer, with sales to a fair extent. Indiau corn in good de mand at Is. per quarter over previous rates. We quote Wheat: red Western, 11s. 2d. to 11s. 6d.; Southern, 11s 9d. to 12s.; white, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 105d. per 10d lbs Flour: Philadelphia superfine, 39s. to 29s. 6d.; extra 0hi and Philadelphia, 30s. to 32s; extra western, 29s. to 29s. 6d. per 196 lbs. Indian corn: mixed, 33s. to 33s. 6d. yeilow, 33s. 6d. to 34s.; white, 35s. to 36s. 6d. per 48 lbs

lbs

PREF.—There is no improvement of demand, and prices
remain unaltered Pork quiet, without change in value.
Bacon sells slowly at former rates. Cheese in demand,
and good qualities 24, to ds. per cwt. dearer. Lard quiet,
the weeks' sales resching about 60 tons, at 62s, to 63s for
fire quality. Tallow dull, at a decline of 64, to 1s, per
cwt. and Butchers' Association may be quoted at 52s, to
52s, 6d, per cwt. In London also the market is flat, closing at 51s, to 51s, 6d, per cwt. for P. Y. C. in all positions.

The Royal Confidence Operator.

THE CASE OF SENORA DOWNA PEDRO—THE VICTIMS

OF A PRINCESS—ANOTHER BATCH OF INTERESTING AFFIDAVIS—THE PRINCESS HAS BEEN NINE
YEARS IN THE EUSINESS—SHE IS A NATIVE OF
NEW YORK AFFER ALL, AND IS ENOWN BY THE
NAME OF SARAH J. CONKERY, ETC.

The case of Senora Donna Pedro, the bogus Portaguese

batch of complainants appeared at the police court and made affidavits against the fair prisoner, charging her with being a common impostor and swindler. The sufferers, who are chiefly boarding house keepers and livery stable proprietors, claim to \$100 each. For a description of the manner in which they were done brown we would refer our readers to the

Mrs. Susan Ramsey, proprietress of the European Bouse, 767 Broadway, deposed.—That she knew the nors Donna Pedro; that she first knew her in blood, the daughter of Don Pedro of Portugal, and that she had a fine place, which she owned, on Staten Island which she proposed to let to deponent; that deponent actually leased of her the said place for \$1,000 per year, that said Pedro took deponent down to Staten Island and showed her a fine house on the hill, a short distance from Yanderbill's landing, but when deponent desired to go in and see it, said Pedro objected, under the pretence that she did not wish to disturb the tenants or occupants; that it is the same house occupied or owned, as deponent is informed, by a Mr. Thomas Monroe, merchant; that said Pedro, by this and several other representations, ran up a bill as deponent's house of \$125, and then left without paying the same or any part thereof; that she had horses and a carriage driven up before the door, which she represented were her's, except the carriage, and that her carriage was being repaired; deponent subsequently learned that the horses and carriage were hired at the stables of Mr. Philbun, in Kighth street; that she never could ascertain that said Pedro had any property, or was responsible for a dollar; that she has taken particular pairs to ascertain that said Pedro had any property, or was responsible for a dollar; that she has taken ever and all that she can learn of her is that she goes from place to place in blood, the daughter of Don Pedro of Portugal, and that this city, among boarding house keepers and livery stable keepers, obtaining credit by telling about the same story she told deponent, that deponent went with Mr. Van Leen and Mr. Griggs and pointed out the house on Staten

she told deponent; that deponent went with Mr. Van Leen and Mr. Griggs and pointed out the house on Staten Island above referred to.

Frederick W. Dectering, of No. 30 New street, deposed that he knew the person calling berself Senora Bonna Pedro since 1851; task she represented to deponent in November of that year that she was the doughter of Bon Pedro, and was very wealthy and had several rich friends in New November as A. Belmont, John Van Beren, the Costar family, &c.; that she had remittances coming from her father; that by such representations she obtained from deponent \$300 in money; that said Pedro, as a further inducement to obtain said money, stated that she owned the furniture of the bones she lived in at No 64 Seventh street, and paid for it \$1,500; that deponent afterwards ascertained that all the above representations were failed; that she owned no furniture; that she never paid said money, and as deponent is informed and believes, she has no means of any kind; that her general character is that she invest by swinding people, and has so lived for several years; that deponent is informed by reliable persons that said Pedro was born in New York, and that her name is Conkery—Sarah J. Conkery—and is now in the neighborhood of forty years of age; that in 1841 she represented to deponent that she had a fine place on Staten Island, worth \$18,000, and diamonds and jeweiry worth \$10,000, all presents from her dear father, who was the Emperor of Portugal.

Maytin Philloun stated that he knew the prisoner; that

irland, worth \$15,000, and diamonas and jeweity worth \$10,000, all presents from her dear lather, who was the Emperor of Portugal.

Martin Philipun stated that he knew the prisoner; that she hired horses and carriages at the stable known as Finnegan's, No. 124 Clinton place, while she was boarding at the European House, No. 767 Broatway; that deponent, who let her the carriages, &c., tried to collect the bill of said Senora Donna Pedro, but is unable to collect anything, and upon inquiry finis that she has no means of any kind.

ing at the European House, No. 767 firon iway, that deponent, who let her the carriages, &c. tried to collect the buil of said Senora Donna Fodro, but is mable to cellect anything, and upon inquiry finis that she has no means of any kind.

Thomas Munroe, being duly sworn, deposed that Mrs. Susas Ramsey (of the European House) described to him the house on Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's landing, as being the one Senora Donna Pedror represented to said Mrs. Ramsey as her property; that the house, as described by said Mrs. Ramsey, is owned by deponent, who purchased the same about a year ago, that deponent understands of the same about a year ago, that deponent understands of the same about a year ago, that deponent understands of the same and the sa

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A Good Day's Work—The Heir Apparent Under Escort of Two Hundred Jesuit Priests, who Monopolize His Royal Highness The Prince Reads and Likes the New York

> Sallor to His Rank Royalty a Sawmill,

Herald-He Restores a Veteran

Special Despatch to the Herald.

MONTREAL, August 30, 1860. The Prince extended his Lachine trip yesterday to Caughnawaga, where he was received by the Indians cances, who escorted him up the river. He himself, with the suite, sailed in the boats of the Valorous. In firing a salute at the village one man was killed.

The Boston Fosileers, by invitation, serenaded the

To day the Prince has gone to Sherbrooke, a little vilage ninety-six miles from here, to receive addresses; but the People's ball, which, as the tickets are only one dollar, including refreshments, and no rules are to be obequalled by the masked balls of Paris. For the first time the Prince danced with the daughter of an American as the grand ball the other night. The fortunate lady was the daughter of Consul General Moor. The Corporal freworks, including many magnificent pieces, will be dis-

played during the evening. The Prince is so exhausted by fatigue that ne not only slept at the table yesterday, but fell asleep on horseback during the volunteer review. One day's rest would be the best entertainment that could be afforded him.

There will be a great time in the Legislature which meets to morrow, on account of the snobbish manner in which some of the members have acted. The Prince was desars. Cartier and Rose, have been in his company; and it Quebec, instead of going to Government House, the Governor General, who has monopolized him to the ex-clusion of all the members of the Legislature, except

The Prince left Montreal this morning at ten o'clock, in special train, under charge of General Superintendent Mr. Martin, and after a run of an bour and a half arrived at the town of St. Hyacinth, where he was received by about fifteen thousand people.

The town was beautifully decorated with flags and

arches, and a procession paraded in honor of the event. Two hundred Jesuit priests escorted the Prince to the College, where he was presented with an address, in English and French, by the Bishop of that district. He remained here about half an hour, and, re-embarking, went on to Richmond, a town of ten thousand in habitants. It was not arranged to stop here, but the

people had made great preparations, and Mr. Martin in. orming the Duke of Newcastle of this, the latter asked the Prince if he could stop, to which he gave a hearty beautiful girls in Cazada flocked in from the surrounding ountry. The throng gave him three good hearty Eng-

lish cheers, the first he has received in a long time, except ninutes' distance from Richmond, and ninety-one miles Fifty workmen, neatly attired in white pants and blue shirts, went through all the operations of sawing, in which the Prince seemed deeply interested. Twenty four logs were hauled in at a given signal, and in an instant perpendicular and circular saws went whizzing

around, presenting a novel and beautiful sight. The cortege then proceeded on to Sherbrooke—a place of about two thousand inhabitants, and the metropolise of that district. About five thousand people met the Prince at the station at two o'clock, formed in procession

At the latter place he was escorted to the residence of Hon. A. T. Galt, Finance Minister, where he partook of a presented to Mr. Felton, an old and respected citizen, who was Signal Midshipman on the Nelson flag ship at Trafalgar. He was subsequently deprived of his rank for loss of the sloop of war Curmax at the West Indies. The case rank in the navy. The act gave great satisfaction, and was loudly applauded by those present.

The Prince on his return to the station was surrounded by an immense crowd, who vehemently cheered him, while the ladies threw boquets to him so fast and thick as to almost overwhelm him.

The Prince was dressed in plain clothes, and received addresses from the various towns in the Bustern district, but without making a reply. The town was splendidly adorned and the fluest arches creeked we have yet seen, while the people were most enthusiastic. The Prince lunched at Mr. Galt's, and then again took cars for

trip, enjoyed his segar, and read an extract from the Henald report of the celebration at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the London Times, commenting upon the singu-larity of the Times publishing the Herano's reports in advance of its own special correspondence. The Prince, long conversation on the subject; and Gen. Bruce and Lord Lyons read aloud the reports and editofials on the Prince from a late copy of the HERALD, monopolizing the paper, much to the annoyance of the rest of the suite, who were unable to get a look at it.

The party arrived at Montreal at half-past six, and pro-

ceeded to the residence of Gen. Williams, where they The Prince will leave for Ottawa to morrow morning,

stopping at St. Anne, Carrilon and Grenville, a little vilage of seven hundred inhabitants. In publishing vesterday the names and occupations of

the committee appointed to receive the Prince of Wales in New York the following inaccuracies occurred:—Horace

Webster, importer, should have read Horace Webster

residence No. 526 Broadway, was set down as a merchan instead of a lawyer; and Robt. L. Stuart, Eq., sugar refiner, residing in Fifth avenue, was not accorded either business or residence; Francis Hall, editor, instead of publisher; James W. Beckman, lawyer, residence No. East Thirty-fourth street, and John D. Instead of John L. Jones, prosident, No. 87 East Fifteenth street.

Commander Thos. J. Page, in charge of the survey and exploration of the Paragoa and tributaries of the Paragoay "wer, reports from Buenos Ayres, under date of 16th of June, "at the work has been brought very near to a 12 124 given permission to one of his assistants, close.

Pespatches have also been received from Flag Officer William Inman, commanding the African squadron, dated as late as June 20. He was then at West Bay, Prince's Island, where he had arrived with his flag ship, the Constellation, on the 22d of June, from Porto Fraya. The steam sloop Mohican, Commander Godon, was also in cost.

The United States steam frigate Wabash was put in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 28th inst. for repairs. It is not the intention of the Navy Department to fit her out for immediate sea duty, but have her ready in case her services are soon required, as well as 19 prevent any decay from defects which may have occurred during her last cruise.

The United States Naval Rendezvous at No. 9 Cherry street has recommenced shipping men with more vigor there usual, every day bringing additional strength to the United States receiving ship North Carolina, the crew of which were greatly reduced in numbers by the draft forwarded from her to the United States receiving ship North Carolina, the Crew of which were greatly reduced in numbers by the draft forwarded from her to the United States steam frigate Powhelse. The Brooklyn Navy Yard Bas, in connequence, begin to assume its usual appearance of activity and bustle.

Superior Court-Special Term. Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

Attorn 50 -Belmont Branch of the Mate Bank of Chio v. Wm. and Thee. S Hope.—Care and exceptions settled, and left with the Special Term Clerk.